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THE ECONOMY OF SURRY COUNTY

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THE ECONOMY OF SURRY COUNTY

ELKIN • DOBSON • PILOT MOUNTAIN

Prepared for:

SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
and the towns of
Dobson
Elkin
Pilot Mountain

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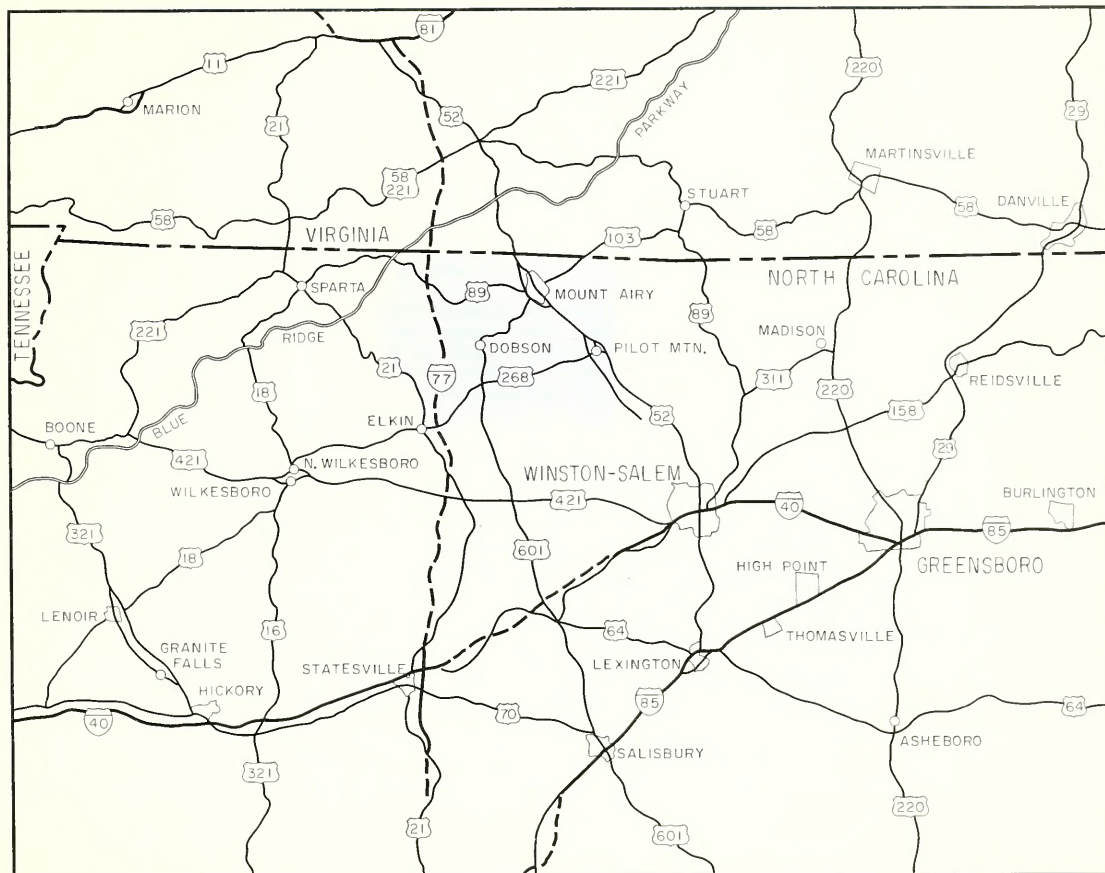
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SURRY COUNTY IN ITS REGIONAL SETTING



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Surry County has a mixed economy with specializations in the production of textile, agricultural, furniture, apparel, and stone products. Employment gains of 2,831 (17.2%) from 1950 to 1960 came from jobs for women (up 2,659--60.7%), while losses in farm and furniture jobs left a net gain of only 172 (1.4%) for men. Surry industries have fared well competitively, but the long-run declining or slow-growth character of the major industries leads to 1970 employment projections of very little increase, gains in commercial and professional services and in new industry balancing losses in agriculture, textiles, and furniture.

Surry County is slightly below overall State levels of income, education, and housing, but: two out of five families in 1959 subsisted on less than \$3,000; half of all housing units in 1960 were classified 'substandard'; one out of six adults in 1960 lacked even a fifth-grade education.

The County's large industries are located in the towns of Elkin, Mount Airy, Pilot Mountain, and Dobson, but most of the workers are rural residents who commute in. Residents of the towns are largely white collar and technical personnel in industry, business, and the professions; consequently, the style of life is high in measures of income, education, and housing. The Town of Elkin, outstandingly, ranks well above national levels.

Because of heavy outmigration (more than 5,500 persons in the past decade, most of them young adults), the population is increasing slowly, and a gain of only 4.3% is projected for the County by 1980.

Good planning can help reverse the trends and create economic growth, but closest attention should be paid to upgrading the quality of Surry County's style of live (income, education, and housing).

INTRODUCTION

This planning report, for the planning boards of Surry County and the towns of Dobson, Elkin, and Pilot Mountain is an evaluation of economic trends relevant for future local planning. In the final analysis, when people have a choice of a place in which to work and live, they look for a well-organized and attractive environment where their investment in homes, schools, churches, stores, factories, and their progeny, will be protected. An environment which meets these wishes will attract people, as well as the production and exchange activities upon which the economy depends. Generally, the report is a straightforward analysis of recent economic data, with projections (not predictions) into the future based on the assumption that past and present trends will continue. Local development strategy involves enhancement of trends for growth and betterment of living standards while minimizing effects of decline and decay. What actually happens in the future is up to local citizens in their individual and collective responses to challenges ahead.

Available in this report for the first time are previously unpublished data from the 1960 U. S. Census for the townships of Surry County. In addition, privately financed cross-tabulations of income, education, occupation, and housing data for the County are included. Some other data, for the basic economic analysis of the County, were first published last year in a similar planning report for the Town of Mount Airy.

THE ECONOMY OF SURRY COUNTY

The Economic Setting:

Surry is located in the northwest corner of North Carolina's industrial Piedmont. Traditionally it is in the heart of the Old Belt Brightleaf Tobacco Economic Subregion, but today it is an industrial county of rural residents. Surry's manufacturing firms employ ten thousand workers, eight thousand of them in textiles and apparel; two thousand workers commute in from adjacent counties to jobs in Elkin, Mount Airy, and Pilot Mountain; and three-quarters of the Surry employees are rural residents.

From its early settlement until mid-nineteenth century Surry County had a subsistence, frontier economy, largely because the mountain barrier to the north and west and the broken topography across the county prevented early development of commerce with other areas. The self-sufficiency of early residents led to establishment of industries based on local raw materials and locally developed crafts. In 1840 Jacob Brower opened a cotton and woolen mill at Mount Airy, and in 1848 the Elkin Manufacturing Company began producing high-grade cotton sheeting. By the time the Chatham Manufacturing Company opened in 1877, Surry County had a significant commitment to industry. Other cotton mills, tobacco factories, and producers of shoes, wagons, cabinets, saddles, and clothing--were in Surry by 1880. The area's dominant agriculture specialized in tobacco, and twenty-one plants were processing tobacco in 1893, when the panic and control of national markets by monopolistic trusts wiped out the county's tobacco processors. This loss was offset by the rapid expansion of furniture, opening of railroads to Mount Airy and Elkin, and exploitation of granite resources.

From these traditions of local development of industry, Surry industry has to the present been typified by local ownership and management of industries along traditional lines of textiles, furniture, and stone products. Attraction of outside industry is a very recent development.

The Surry County Labor Force:

The key to economic growth for any area is in provision of jobs for men. During the 1950-60 decade, an increase of about ten percent in jobs for men was necessary to accommodate natural increase in heads of households and other male entrants into the labor force. In the State, overall employment increased by 9.8%, yet over a third of a million persons migrated out primarily for a lack of sufficient employment. Broken down by sex, State data indicate an absolute loss in jobs for males, while female employment increased by 34.7%. Table 1 shows employment changes by sex for major industry categories in Surry County, 1940-60.

Employment increases of 3,312 and 2,831 in successive decades may appear to denote rapid and continuous economic growth for the County, but for males the figures were 1,790 (1940-50) and only 172 (1950-60). There was a drop of 1,444 in agricultural employment for males and further losses of 394 in furniture and apparel; gains in other industries and services barely covered the losses. Following a common national pattern, Surry women moved from housework and unpaid farm work into factories and offices to add to family income in such numbers that they gained 2,659 in employment in the past decade, a sixty percent increase. Unemployment has increased considerably as families leaving uneconomical farm operations have sought employment in local industries at the very time that competition and cost-reduction moves have led to some employment reductions. The Surry-Yadkin labor market area has been an area of substantial unemployment for several years now. Three-quarters of the unemployed have been under age forty-five, and three-quarters of the unemployed have been unskilled or semi-skilled workers, those of lower skill and educational levels, least able to fit into jobs of greater demand in this increasingly technological age. And then more than 5,500 persons migrated out of the County during the past decade, most of them young adults of better than average potential in education, skill, and ambition.

In order for the economy to grow at an acceptable rate, jobs must be provided for men who need them--in growing industries, in upgraded skills at good incomes. Otherwise the choice is one of migration or a piling up of poverty.

Table 1 -- SURRY COUNTY EMPLOYMENT, 1940-60, BY SEX

Industry	Males			Females		
	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960
TOTAL SURRY EMPLOYMENT	<u>10,296</u>	<u>12,086</u>	<u>12,258</u>	<u>2,862</u>	<u>4,384</u>	<u>7,043</u>
Agriculture	5,163	4,756	3,312	256	290	775
All manufacturing:	<u>2,350</u>	<u>3,027</u>	<u>3,652</u>	<u>1,267</u>	<u>2,328</u>	<u>3,650</u>
--Furniture-lumber	1,190	1,152	918	19	81	65
--Textiles	911	1,310	1,616	1,193	2,015	2,825
--Apparel	7	232	72	29	180	457
--Machinery	10	34	320	0	3	142
--All other mfg.	<u>232</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>161</u>
Business services	1,244	1,799	2,276	241	530	892
Professional services	346	513	627	404	584	780
All other industries	<u>1,193</u>	<u>1,991</u>	<u>2,391</u>	<u>694</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>946</u>
EMPLOYMENT CHANGE		1940-50	1950-60		1940-50	1950-60
TOTAL SURRY EMPLOYMENT		<u>+1,790</u>	<u>+172</u>		<u>+1,522</u>	<u>+2,659</u>
Agriculture		-407	-1,444		34	485
All manufacturing:		<u>677</u>	<u>625</u>		<u>1,061</u>	<u>1,322</u>
--Furniture-lumber		-38	-234		62	-16
--Textiles		399	306		822	810
--Apparel		225	-160		151	277
--Machinery		24	286		3	139
--All other mfg.		<u>67</u>	<u>427</u>		<u>23</u>	<u>112</u>
Business services		555	477		289	362
Professional services		167	114		180	196
All other industries		798	400		-42	294

Source: U. S. Census data.

Residents' Place of Work:

Surry County provides some two thousand manufacturing jobs and fifteen hundred other jobs for outside residents, while fewer than fourteen hundred Surry residents commute elsewhere. Table 2 presents the data by township. The large industries in Elkin account for most of the in-commuting. Knobs Township, Yadkin County, and Edwards Township, Wilkes County, are adjacent to Elkin, each lacks large employers, and the two together have eighteen hundred residents employed in Surry; most of the other nine hundred in-commuters from Wilkes and Yadkin counties also work in Elkin. The Stokes County contingent work in nearby Pilot Mountain or Mount Airy. Data were unavailable for an estimated five hundred in-commuters from Virginia to Mount Airy. A factor common to the counties supplying this large number of in-commuters is that they all have had absolute declines in employment for males during the past decade; in addition, all are primarily agricultural, and all have had heavy rates of out-migration.

Since Surry County's economic situation is generally better than that of its Wilkes, Yadkin, and Stokes neighbors, it is not surprising that few Surry residents commute into those counties. Table 2 shows that Winston-Salem and Forsyth County employ 709 Surry residents, most of them from the southeastern third of the County, from as far away as Mount Airy.

Within the County it is obvious that commuting is heavy. Four out of five County residents are rural (i.e., live outside Elkin or Mount Airy), yet the towns of Elkin, Mount Airy, Pilot Mountain, and Dobson, employ nearly four of five County workers, agriculture notably excluded. Appendix A shows that textiles, furniture, and other manufacturing workers reside across the County, although places of employment are in the four towns. In 1960, 4,396 manufacturing workers (sixty percent of the County total) were rural nonfarm residents, 985 were rural-farm residents, and 1,921 lived in Elkin and Mount Airy. Town residents were generally business and professional personnel and, in industry, white collar or technical workers. The in-commuters (quite the opposite of the industrial North) were generally semi-skilled or other blue collar workers with less education and lower incomes.

Table 2 -- NUMBER AND PERCENT OF EMPLOYED NONFARM RESIDENTS WHO WORKED IN OTHER COUNTIES, 1960 (* indicates fewer than 10)

SURRY RESIDENTS WORKING ELSEWHERE					OUTSIDE RESIDENTS WORKING IN SURRY		
Residence	<u>Work in Forsyth</u>		<u>Elsewhere</u>		Residence	Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
SURRY TOTAL	<u>709</u>	<u>5.1%</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>4.7%</u>	WILKES COUNTY	<u>1515</u>	<u>12.7%</u>
Bryan Twp.	16	7.8	21	10.2	Edwards Twp.	942	57.5
Dobson Twp.	44	5.3	33	3.9	New Castle	90	28.7
Eldora	43	13.5	28	8.8	Rock Creek	45	5.1
Elkin TOWN	21	1.8	111	9.7	Somers	37	19.3
Rest of Twp.	28	3.7	52	6.3	Trap Hill	322	64.3
Franklin	*	*	39	9.1	Other Wilkes	79	--
Long Hill	12	10.6	12	10.6			
Marsh	12	7.2	*	*	YADKIN COUNTY	<u>1193</u>	<u>19.6%</u>
Mt. Airy TOWN	62	2.2	83	2.9	Boonville Twp.	143	20.5
Rest of Twp.	122	2.4	126	2.6	Buck Shoal	61	10.6
Pilot Twp.	137	17.8	32	4.2	Deep Creek	49	6.6
Rockford	40	20.0	*	*	Knobs	867	50.0
Shoals	63	39.7	*	*	Other Yadkin	73	--
Siloam	41	56.9	*	*			
S. Westfield	28	23.5	20	16.8	STOKES COUNTY	<u>202</u>	<u>4.6%</u>
Stewarts Creek	*	*	28	5.6	Big Creek	58	36.9
Westfield	24	11.6	52	25.1	Quaker Gap	48	38.1
					Yadkin	96	6.0

Source: Unpublished U.S. Census data, obtained by the Division of Community Planning.

MAJOR ECONOMIC COMMITMENTS OF SURRY COUNTY

In what economic activities does Surry County specialize?

A comparison of Surry employment distributions with those for the nation shows that Surry has higher concentrations of workers in textiles, agriculture, furniture, apparel, and mining. Furthermore, Surry's relative specialization in all these (except furniture) increased from 1950 to 1960. In 1960, textiles employed 4,441 Surry workers, about one-fourth of the County's total employment. This was followed by agriculture--4,087 workers, more than a fifth of the total. Although there were 2,320 retail workers, the proportion was less than that for the nation, so it is not considered a local specialization. Furniture, apparel, and mining also were substantially larger in Surry than in the nation, proportionally. It is interesting that all the specialization industries are 'basic industries'--that is, activities based on production of goods for an export (i.e., nonlocal) market. As an economy matures and general income levels rise, there is a tendency for services to increase at a faster rate and for the basic industries to level off. This has been the national trend, and this report projects a similar trend into the economic future of Surry County.

Trends in Textiles, Surry's Major Economic Commitment:

Despite the growth and competitive vigor of County firms, Surry is not likely to achieve long-run growth through its heavy commitment to an industry whose employment is declining nationally (down 22.3% from 1950-60). There is good evidence that the preceding statement is in error, for: in 1962 local textile firms added at least 360 jobs; County firms gained in employment from 5,900 in 1950 (3,325 of them Surry residents) to 6,436 (4,441 Surry residents) in 1960. Yet a very strong industrywide trend is in the direction of fewer workers in the future.

Costs of materials and labor, losses of major product lines to other industries (synthetic fibres, plastics, nonweave paper-process grey goods), production saturation,

foreign imports, and labor-saving technology--all produce intensive competition, mergers, and mechanization, reducing needs for labor. The most recent data comparing Surry textile industry with the State are from the 1958 Census of Manufactures. They show that pay per employee was higher in Surry than in the State (\$2,953 vs. \$2,888), but Surry productivity in value added less pay per employee was much lower (\$1,391 vs. \$1,907), and capital expenditures per employee were lower for Surry (\$107 vs. \$231).

The expected decrease in employment may be beneficial, for more plant modernization will help stabilize the industry and upgrade the labor force. Future employees, although fewer in number, will have higher skills, more education, and higher incomes. The assumption is that Surry firms will thrive and be more capital-intensive in production.

Agriculture, Surry's Greatest Commitment in the Past:

As recently as 1940, half the employed males in Surry County were primarily engaged in agriculture. In 1960, the proportion was down to a fourth. Table 3 presents data on the trend since 1945. After World War II, the number of farms, particularly in tobacco, increased, but from 1950-59 the number of farms dropped by nearly a thousand, and price-acreage controls reduced tobacco's share of farm income from more than 80% to less than 70%. Since 1954 there has been a boom in assembly-line broiler production with high per-unit farm capitalization; this has fostered the establishment of one of the State's largest poultry processing plants at Dobson. In 1960, however, there were still 3,500 farm households, not counting part-time or pastime farming, most of them small, marginal, and ill-equipped. An unusually high proportion of farm residents receive most of their incomes from nonfarm work. Since textile, furniture, and apparel manufacturing are not long-run growth industries, the probable decrease in demand for workers in these industries will affect the rural population most directly and lead to heavy continued outmigration. The living standards of the whole area may well be raised: 1) if education and skill levels are upgraded for rural residents;

Table 3 -- AGRICULTURAL DATA FOR SURRY COUNTY, 1945-59

	1945	1950	1954	1959
Number of farms	3,711	4,306	4,297	3,397
% real change in farms	--	+16.0%	-0.2%	-13.6%
% change for the State	--	+ 0.4%	-7.2%	-22.6%
Ave. size of farms (A.)	66.4	61.2	61.4	71.2
Ave. size for the State	64.8	67.0	68.2	83.4
% operators work off farm 100+ days	5.1%	15.0%	16.8%	19.5%
% off farm 100 days for the State	13.3%	20.8%	25.1%	26.6%
% farms most income not agriculture	--	17.1%	17.7%	26.6%
% most income not agriculture for N.C.	--	26.9%	26.7%	33.8%
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD:				
Average per farm	\$1,821	\$1,890	\$2,663	\$3,816
Average per farm for the State	1,701	1,929	2,737	4,184
All products sold (\$000)	\$6,757	\$8,139	\$11,463	\$13,138
PERCENT OF PRODUCTS SOLD:				
--Vegetables	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	--
--Fruits, nuts	2.3	0.3	1.8	0.6
--Forest & horticulture	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.5
--Field crops	83.5	86.7	84.8	71.2
--Poultry products	7.4	4.9	5.6	17.2
--Dairy products	3.8	3.0	3.0	4.5
--Other livestock products	2.0	3.5	2.8	5.0
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY:				
Per farm (land buildings)	\$3,369	\$5,706	\$7,359	\$11,349
Per farm for the State	3,490	6,490	8,059	14,685
Per acre of farms	\$51	\$95	\$126	\$164
Per acre for the State	54	99	128	193

Source: U. S. Censuses of Agriculture.

2) if they migrate to places of greater opportunity when local kinds of employment are inadequate for attainment of a style of life comparable with national levels. Table 3 shows that Surry farms lag in value of products sold, value per farm, size of farm, and rate of decrease in farm employment. For these reasons it is expected that future decreases in farms and farm population may be steeper than in the past. As the marginal farm units disappear, average farm size, production, and value will increase, and the remaining commercial farms will be important per-unit contribution to the economy through diversity of land use, crops, livestock, capital investment, and market practices.

Other Major Commitments of the Surry Economy:

Furniture: The largest employer of men in Mount Airy is the furniture industry, long noted for its high quality products. Employment decreased from 1,233 to 983 in the past decade, and this important economic stabilizer in 1958 compared unfavorably with the State furniture industry in pay per employee (\$2,570 vs. \$3,104), productivity in value added minus pay per employee (\$1,031 vs. \$2,209), and capital expenditures per worker (\$28 vs. \$190). Further employment decreases are anticipated, particularly if the competitive situation fails to improve.

Apparel: This relatively new and growing local industry draws upon the female labor pool established by textiles. Despite continued employment expansion, the prognosis for future growth is guarded, because the national industry is one of slow-growth. Apparel is also a low income-generating industry in return to capital, management, land, and labor. Surry apparel in 1958 was below State apparel figures for pay per employee (\$2,302 vs. \$2,374) and productivity in value added less pay per worker (\$1,266 vs. \$1,549). Most of the Surry industry is in Mount Airy, and employees are generally women from the surrounding rural nonfarm area.

Mining and stone products: A huge granite quarry near Mount Airy and allied stone products industries are important and stable employers of men. Although employment increased during the past decade, mechanization limits probable future employment growth.

Business Trends in Surry County:

Surry County is generally carved up into two retail trading areas by cross-county rivals Mount Airy and Elkin. Mount Airy, the larger and more centrally located within the County, continues to dominate the service sector of the economy. Elkin, on the other hand, dominates a heavily populated area in Wilkes and Yadkin counties, as well as southwestern Surry. Table 4 presents computations based on census data for 1958 retail sales and 1959 personal income. Although Mount Airy has greater sales and total area income, Elkin is revealed as a trading center with much greater sales to customers outside its whole township. Its sales were almost double the amount bought by all residents of its township, not including sales in firms just outside the town limits. Although separate data are not available for Pilot Mountain, that town is a trading center for the rural area nearby in Stokes County. In summary, Surry County retail business is demonstrably larger by a full fourth than would be expected from its population and their total income. Wholesale trade, trucking, warehousing, finance, and specialized business services are in much shorter supply, and it is obvious that Surry County is within the trading area of metropolitan Winston-Salem and Greensboro for these services. The whole County needs well-organized business districts and a better transportation system to ensure that future commercial development is not pulled into the Winston-Salem orbit. In this endeavor the traditional commercial rivals across the County need to work together for comprehensive County planning and private cooperation, for mutual benefit.

Table 4 -- RETAIL SALES, 1958, RELATIVE TO TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME OF RESIDENTS,
1959, FOR SURRY AND MAJOR TRADING CENTERS

	Elkin	Mount Airy	Total Surry
1959 Total Personal Income (000)	\$6,400	\$11,372	\$57,694
1958 Total Retail Sales (000)	11,794	21,108	50,167
--Retail Sales as % of Income	184.3%	185.6%	87.0%
All Township Personal Income (000)	\$9,058	\$26,304	--
--Sales as % of Township Income	130.2%	80.2%	--
Expected Sales if State RS/Income Ratio is Used on Area Income	\$6,094	\$17,698	\$38,816
Actual Minus Expected Sales	+\$5,700	+\$ 3,410	+\$11,351
Population in Outside Trading Area, at State Per Capita Ratio:	6,724	4,022	13,390

Source: Censuses of Business and Population.

ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMY¹

In the past one could speak of an area as an independent economic unit. Today the local factors of production must be understood as integrated parts within the national economy. The economy of Surry County, then, is a particular mixture of elements which can be analyzed and their consequences for the area considered within the national setting. Our comparison of Surry employment distributions by industry with those for the nation revealed that the Surry economy specializes in textiles, agriculture, furniture, apparel, and quarry and stone products. There remain assessments of how well Surry industries have grown in competition within their national industries and whether this relative growth produced long-run growth, stability, or decline. Finally, a projection of 1970 employment by industry is needed to gauge effects of economic trends in the future.

How well have local industries competed within their respective national industries? VERY WELL. Surry County's nonagricultural industries had a competitive gain of 3,461 jobs over their national counterpart industries from 1950 to 1960. (Appendix B presents details by industry by sex and explains the computations in a methodological note.)

Have all Surry activities, taken together, led the economy in a direction of long-run growth? NO! In fact, 2,313 of the competitive job gains of 1950-60 were wiped out because of the slow-growth or declining character of the industries which are present in Surry County. Competitive gains, however, were sufficient to give the County a net gain of 1,148 in employment over the national average rate. Surry County's employment gains, then, have been concentrated in nongrowth industries with poor prospects of future expansion to meet normal job needs of the County's population.

^{1/} This section is derived from computations used in the Mount Airy Population and Economy Report, 1962.

Which industries are leading toward long-run growth?
Which ones toward decline? Growth is indicated by those industries in Appendix B with net gains in the past decade:

- Industries with BOTH competitive and long-run industry gains: machinery, foods, other durables (stone products...)--6.6% of all 1960 Surry employment.
- Industries with long-run industry gains exceeding competitive losses: professional services (education, medicine...)--9.2% of all Surry employment.
- Industries with competitive gains exceeding long-run industry losses: business services (retail and wholesale trade, finance, business & repair services), construction, nondurables (paper, chemicals...); also included here are major industries in which heavy gains were almost cancelled by heavy losses: textiles, apparel, mining, personal services. These industries included 74.7% of all workers.
- Industries with losses in both competition and long-run industry decline: furniture, transportation (including communications and utilities)--9.5% of all Surry workers.

The above do not include agriculture, a major industry of overall decline in employment.

The County is on the threshold of long-run growth or decline. Every effort should be made to encourage industries of long-run growth character--such as business and professional services. Education (a new junior college?), medicine (added hospital services?), finance--are among the nation's fastest-growing industries. There is difficulty in economic growth through competition in a declining industry, such as textiles, for growth means getting a larger and larger share of a smaller and smaller industry; as already discussed, it is more likely that Surry firms, in maintaining their vigor within their respective industries, will mechanize operations and reduce employment in the future. In industries with indicated long-run loss, the stress should be on modernization and productive efficiency. Agriculture and furniture are outstanding examples of industries in which this rule should apply, although the efficiency is almost certain to reduce employment; a lack of this stress could wipe out the firms here, while greater efficiency would strengthen the industry in this area.

Projections of 1970 Employment in Surry County:

Surry County data on labor force participation rates by sex in 1960 were checked for consistency of rates over three decades in the State and the nation and then projected into the future. A population projection of Appendix F was used for obtaining the figures in Table 5 to get a projected labor force. An allowance of 4% was subtracted to get the projected employment figures shown. These show virtually no change in employment in the future at population change rates. In Table 6, national growth rates by industry were multiplied times Surry's 1960 employment by sex to get projected 1970 employment figures by industry for Surry. Expected major decreases in future employment in agriculture, textiles, and furniture, balanced gains in growth industries, such as: commercial and professional services, construction; machinery, foods, paper, and stone manufacturing; and the category for new industries. The two independent projections made in tables 5 and 6 are shown at the bottom of Table 6 to be virtually identical. Clearly, a considerable change in both industry and population trends would be required to change Surry County's economic trend toward stability.

Bases for Future Growth:

Present major industries are the keystone for Surry County's economic future. Using natural and available labor resources, locally developed management, capital, and technology, Surry County now has a major textile industry, a major furniture industry, a major apparel industry, a major quarry and stone products industry, and major industries in electrical appliances, poultry products, paper products. Thousands of local farmers make Surry a major producer of tobacco, poultry, and other farm products. Businessmen in Mount Airy, Elkin, Pilot Mountain, Dobson have thrived, doing a much greater business volume than Surry income and population would indicate; outside customers spend millions of retail dollars in the County. Surry, then, is a going concern. If its firms maintain their position in their respective industries, the future economy will be stable.

Table 5 -- PROJECTIONS OF THE SURRY COUNTY LABOR FORCE TO 1980,
BY AGE AND SEX

Males			Age Group	Females		
1960	1970	1980		1960	1970	1980
473	446	421	14-17	225	242	229
1,893	2,048	1,894	18-24	1,326	1,511	1,358
2,847	2,553	2,691	25-34	1,839	1,539	1,690
2,993	2,731	2,386	35-44	1,831	1,620	1,431
3,757	4,423	4,387	45-64	2,111	2,483	2,545
<u>639</u>	<u>662</u>	<u>718</u>	60+	<u>171</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>304</u>
12,602	12,863	12,497	TOTAL	7,503	7,625	7,557
<hr/>						
12,258	12,348	11,997	LABOR FORCE			
(actual)			Less 4% =	7,043	7,320	7,255
			Employment	(actual)		

Source: 1960 from U. S. Census data. 1970 and 1980 based on
age-sex trends in labor participation rates applied
to population projections, Appendix F.

Table 6 -- PROJECTION TO 1970 OF SURRY EMPLOYMENT BY SEX--EACH INDUSTRY AT U.S. RATE

Industry	1960		1970		Change	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	3312	775	2906	546	-406	-229
Manufacturing:	<u>3652</u>	<u>3650</u>	<u>3452</u>	<u>3259</u>	<u>-200</u>	<u>-391</u>
Furniture, lumber	918	65	808	68	-110	3
Machinery	320	142	451	224	131	82
Foods	217	43	262	57	45	14
Textile	1616	2825	1235	2246	-381	-579
Apparel	72	457	68	523	-4	66
Other manufacturing	509	118	628	141	119	23
Commerce	<u>2276</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>2454</u>	<u>1176</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>284</u>
Wholesale trade	256	31	285	37	29	6
Retail trade	1624	696	1705	864	81	168
Finance, insurance, real estate	143	137	184	216	41	79
Business & repair services	253	28	280	59	27	31
Professions & public administration	627	780	854	1239	227	459
Personal services	324	688	302	831	-22	143
Transport-Communications-Utilities	398	61	391	67	-7	6
Construction	1127	11	1224	18	97	7
Mining	281	6	204	6	-77	0
All other and new industries	261	180	500	300	239	120
Total Employment	12258	7043	12287	7442	29	399
Total From Table 5	12258	7043	12348	7320	90	277

Source: 1960 data and projection rates from U. S. Census; data first appeared in the Mount Airy Population and Economy Report, 1962.

Growth, except for normal expansions allowed for in the above projections, must come through new directions of the economy:

- Plants to use local resources and labor. If such firms are labor-intensive, they tend in time to mechanize and become declining-employment in character, but the overall effect could be one of adding new skills and new capital.
- Industries to serve the metropolitan Winston-Salem-Greensboro market. This could mean subcontractors for industrial components, truckers, wholesalers, etc., or it could mean branch plants of nationwide firms located to serve the Piedmont or Southeastern markets. Better highways, interstate network particularly, are needed.
- Expansion of local trades and services. A junior college, business and repair shops, and the like.

Map 2 shows, by township, where the proportions of Surry County workers in growth industries are greatest. Since growth industries are generally business and professional services and manufacturing (except textiles, apparel, furniture, lumber), it is not surprising that highest proportions of such workers are in and near the County's largest trading centers. The rural areas are in nongrowth agricultural and textile, apparel, and furniture manufacturing work--rural-farm residents with major income sources in town factories.

Within the County the prospects are for continued domination by the varied and large manufacturing concerns of Mount Airy, and for Mount Airy to continue its trading domination of most of the County, despite inroads by Elkin and Winston-Salem.

Elkin has long thrived on the success of Chatham Manufacturing Company, the world's largest blanket producer. This firm employs thousands of persons from the rural countryside in Surry, Wilkes, and Yadkin counties, and Elkin business firms do a large proportion of all retail business in that area. The lack of employment expansion within the textile industry has led to plans for an industrial park with a broader future economic base. Prospects are for continued affluence and employment and population stability, continuing present and past trends.

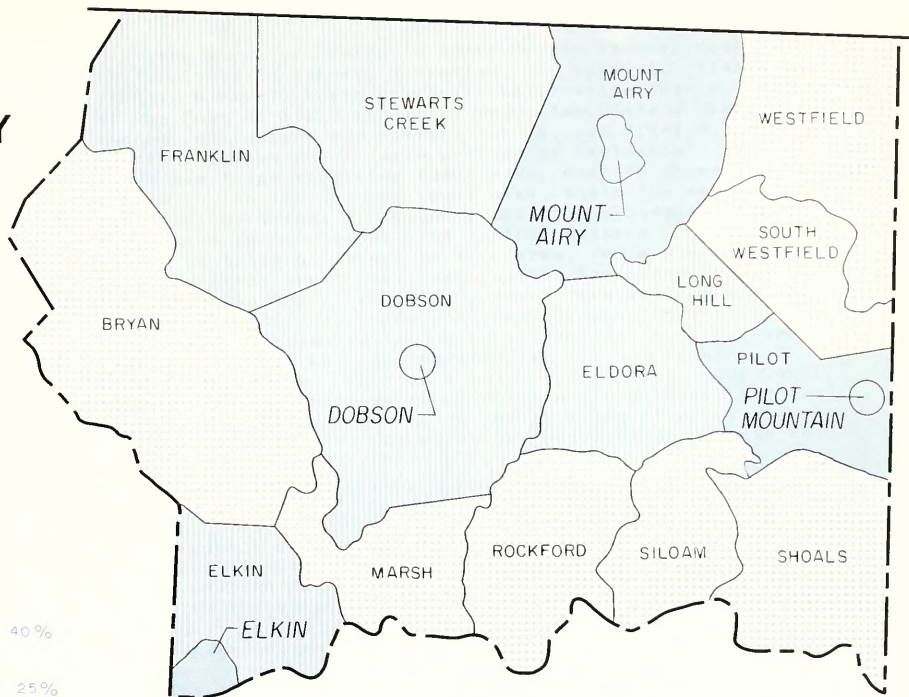
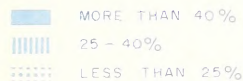
Pilot Mountain and Dobson have successful textile firms and more localized trading centers. Prospects: slow-growth.

SURRY COUNTY



MAP 2

LEGEND:



PERCENT OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES OF BETTER
THAN AVERAGE GROWTH NATIONALLY, 1960

STYLE OF LIFE IN SURRY COUNTY

The level of living in Surry County is very near that of the State in income, education, and housing. Within the County, however, there are strikingly varied levels. Residents of the Town of Elkin generally enjoy the State's highest income, education, and housing levels, and Pilot Mountain and Mount Airy each has a large portion of affluence. Each of these towns has large employing industries, most of whose wage-earners reside in the surrounding rural area, while the managerial and technical personnel of industry and of business and the professions live in the towns. The typical pattern of suburban growth is quite different in this area, for a stable and conservatively drawn area contains the best housing, while the suburban ring is a built-up area, less well-developed, with housing of less value and less adequate community facilities. Consequently, there is less annexation, less growth of towns, and less opportunity for the opening of good subdivisions. This is a major reason that Surry County is heavily rural-nonfarm despite its urban economy, and it is a major problem area in the future integration of planning for the towns and for the sprawling populations outside them.

Income:

Figure 1 gives comparative measures of income for Surry areas and for State and national measures. (Mean family income is the average of all families' total incomes; median family income is the point at which half the families had more income, half less; and per capita income is the sum of incomes for all families and unrelated persons, divided by total population.)

The significance of these measures is in comparisons among places as well as among measures for each place. Elkin, for instance, towers above the nation in average income measures but drops relatively low in median family income; this points up an uneven income distribution in which the highest incomes are extremely high, bringing up the average relative to the midpoint. The same is true in Pilot Township (data for the Town

Figure 1 -- INCOME MEASURES FOR SURRY AND COMPARABLE AREAS, 1959

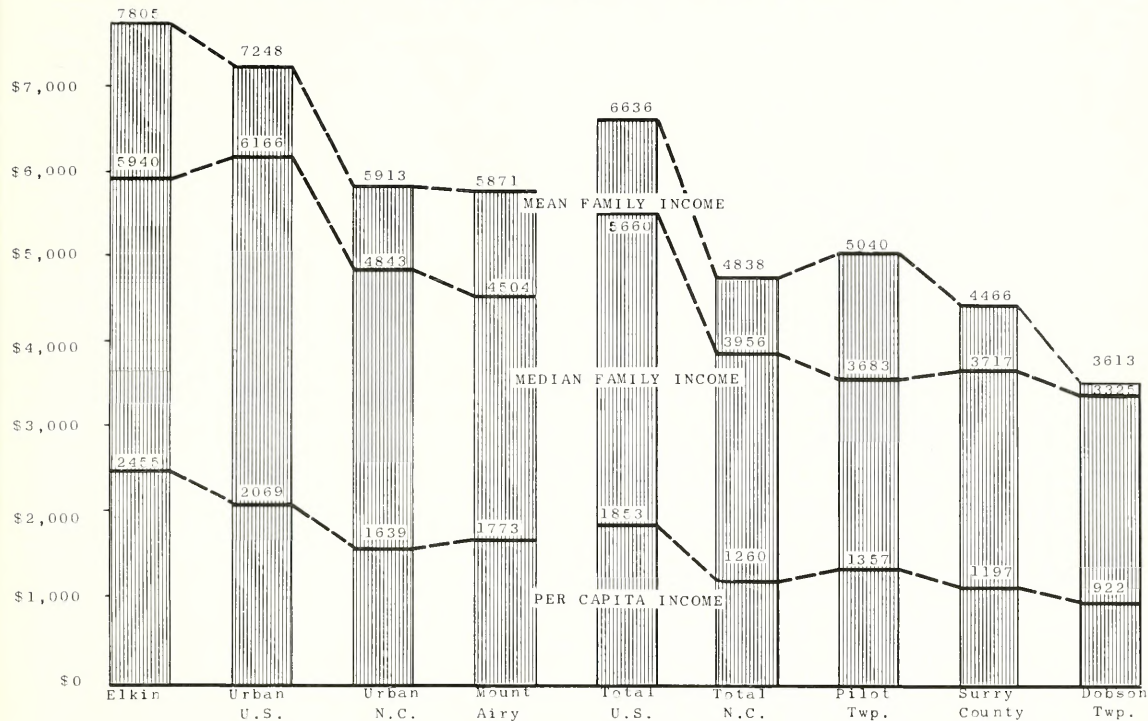


Table 7 -- DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME BY FAMILIES IN 1959

Income Class	Town of Elkin	Total U.S.	Pilot Twp.	Total State	Total Surry	Dobson Twp.
Families with incomes \$8,000 and over:						
--% of families	30.1%	26.5%	16.8%	13.5%	9.5%	4.1%
--% of all income	56.9	51.9	44.8	36.1	28.8	13.0
Families with incomes \$3,000-7,999:						
--% of families	57.8	52.1	42.9	49.3	51.5	51.7
--% of all income	40.2	42.8	41.5	52.0	56.8	68.5
Families with incomes under \$3,000:						
--% of families	12.1	21.4	40.3	37.2	39.0	44.2
--% of all income	2.9	5.3	13.7	11.9	14.4	18.5

Source: Computations from both published and unpublished U. S. Census data.

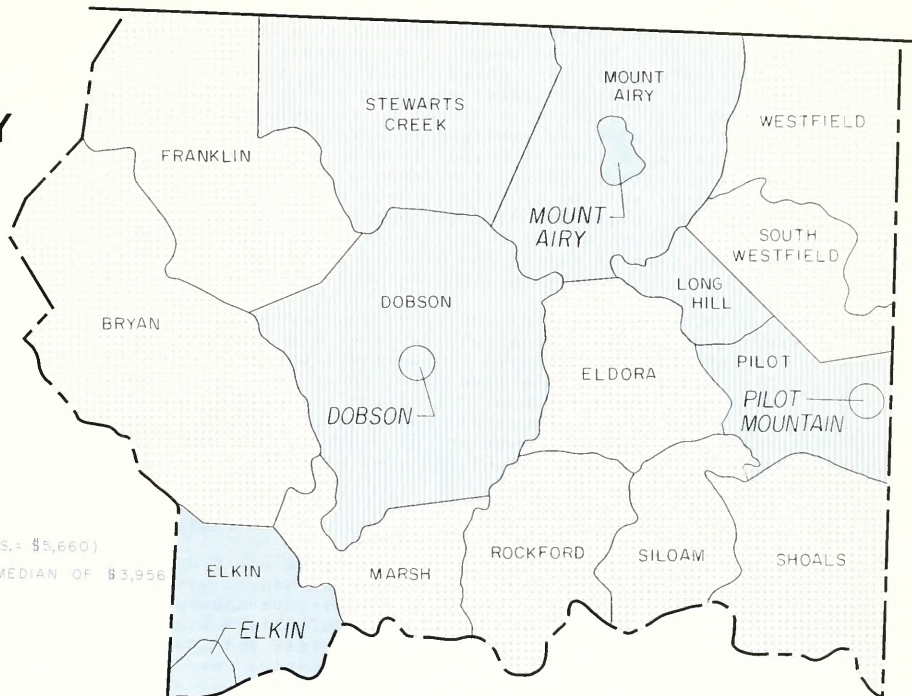
of Pilot Mountain alone are unavailable), where a small proportion of the families have very high incomes. In Dobson Township income levels are generally lower and homogeneous without extremes.

Table 7 above shows just how striking the contrasts among towns, State, and nation, are in the proportions of high, middle, and low income families in each area, along with the share of all income by each income class. For the County the top 9.5% of families (those in 1959 with \$8,000 or more income) had 28.8% of all the County's income. Elkin stands out with its large group of high-income families, Dobson Township with its small high-income group, and Pilot Township with its small middle group (high above and below). Map 3 shows the median levels for all townships of the County in 1959. (See Appendix C.)

SURRY COUNTY



MAP 3



LEGEND:

(TOWN OF ELKIN = \$5,940; U.S. = \$5,660)

 MORE THAN STATE MEDIAN OF \$3,956

 \$3,200 - 3,955

 LESS THAN \$3,200

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1959

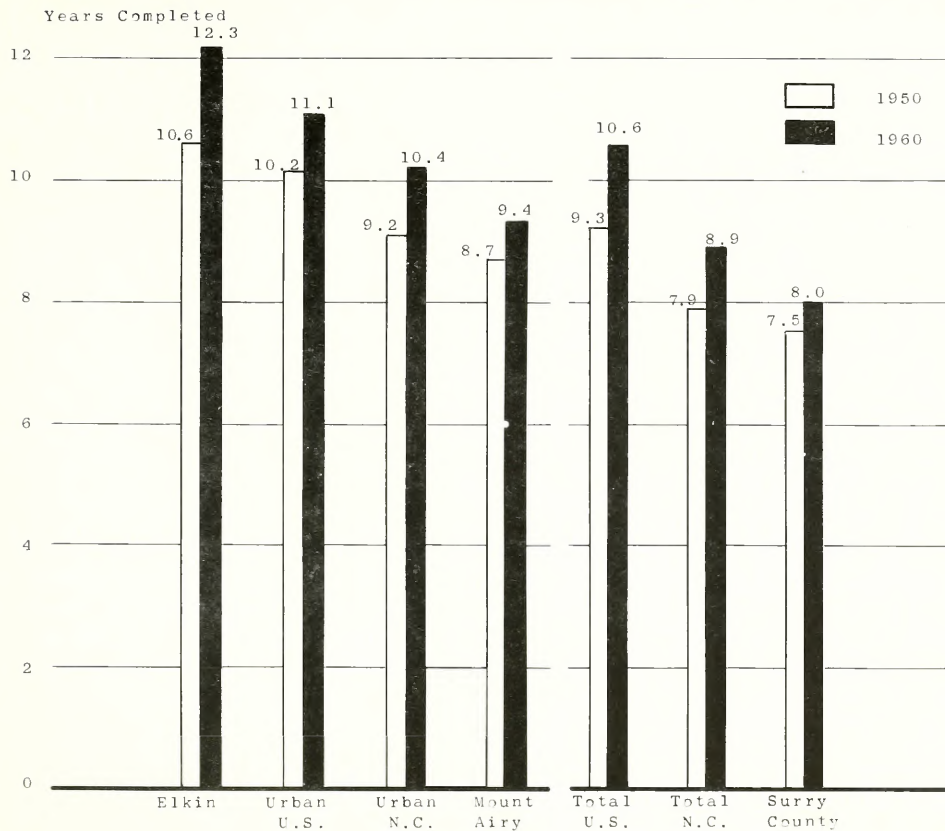
The U. S. Department of Labor has recently used 'poverty' to describe families with less than \$4,000 income, but in 1959 39.0% of all Surry families had less than \$3,000; most of those families were farm or rural-nonfarm families. The quantity, distribution, and expenditure of income are vital in assessing an area's well-being. An area with limited total income or with many low-income families has difficulty in financing adequate community or private facilities; lack of demand limits growth of business or professional services, and the community tends to stagnate. But if a few families control most of the community's income, a sizable proportion of all income may be lost locally to outside investments or for specialized goods and services elsewhere. A high general level of income is most conducive to improving general standards of living, upgrading private and public assets, and creating the basis for continued economic growth.

The distributions of income in Elkin, Mount Airy, and Pilot Mountain are favorable for provision of a high level of commercial and professional services and lead to the expectation that these towns have good housing and well-developed community facilities; and one expects to find a high level of educational attainment and of white collar and technical workers. By the same token, the less-favored rural areas would be expected to be lacking in other attributes.

Education:

Map 3 and Appendix D present detailed data by township for Surry County on educational attainment levels of adults. Elkin stands out, followed by Mount Airy and the townships of Pilot and Westfield. Figure 2 gives comparative data, 1950 and 1960, for Elkin, Mount Airy, the County, State, and nation. It has been suggested that the improvement in educational level for the County was held back by outmigration of many youths with better than average education. Some 17.6% of all County adults lacked a fifth-grade education; these people are called 'functional illiterates,' and as modern technology advances, they will be less and less able to meet the demand for more education and higher skills in jobs, leading to chronic unemployment and lowered levels of living for their families.

Figure 2 -- MEDIAN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF ADULTS AGES 25 AND OVER, 1950-1960







SURRY COUNTY



MAP 4

LEGEND:

	ABOVE U.S. MEDIAN OF 10.6
	ABOVE N.C. MEDIAN OF 8.9
	8.0 - 8.9
	UNDER 8.0



MEDIAN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF ADULTS AGES 25 AND OLDER

The educational system for Surry County has been very greatly improved over the years through consolidations and upgrading of school plants. Now that the 'baby boom' is going through upper grades of school, high school facilities are crowded and the demand for college is high. It has been recommended that Mount Airy be the site of one of the State's community colleges. The County should unite in furthering this move, because it would enable many local youths to attend college who could not otherwise, it would increase the inventory of professionals in the area, it would be a further inducement for attraction of new industry, and it would upgrade the cultural and intellectual life of the County. In the public schools, enrollments are already lower in elementary grades now than they were in the past years in Elkin, Mount Airy and County schools, while all have had big increases in high school. Population projections indicate that future enrollments will not increase, so the expectation will be that future school facilities will be needed primarily for modernization or consolidation, rather than pupil gains. Every effort should be made to provide adult and vocational education to upgrade the adult population, and a high school education for every child of normal intelligence should be a continuous minimum goal throughout the County.

Housing:

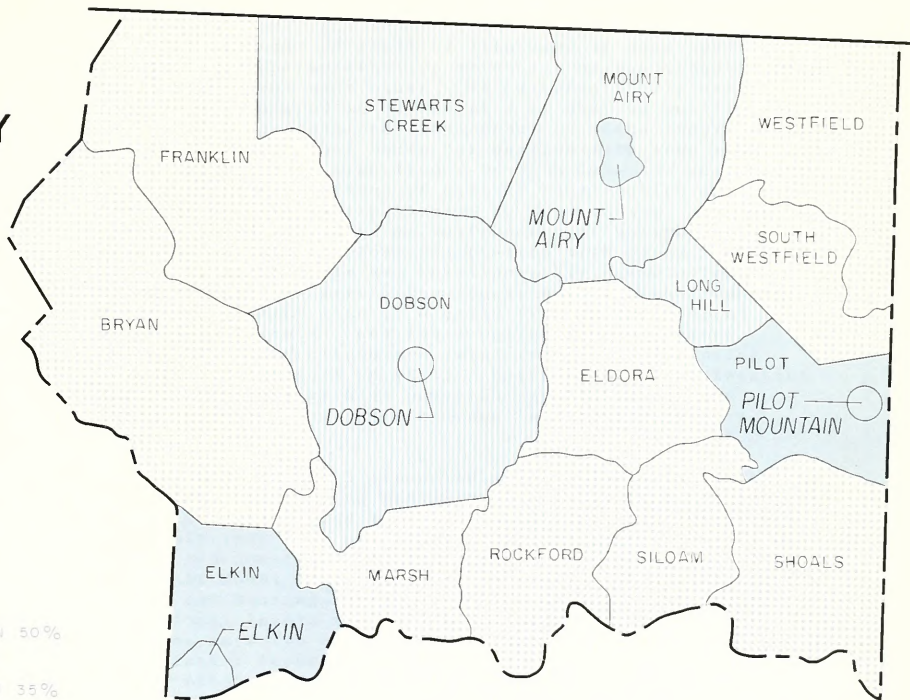
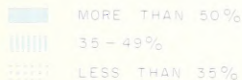
Since housing will be treated more comprehensively in later land use reports for the County and its towns, mention of housing here will be as a gauge of the style of life of County citizens. Map 5 and Appendix D show that in this area only the towns and their vicinities have more than half their housing units classified 'standard,' and for the County this figure is almost exactly half--50.3%. In value of owner-occupied housing, Elkin has a high median of \$11,000, followed by Mount Airy's \$9,700 and Pilot Mountain's \$8,200. Future planning should be pointed toward continuous upgrading of the housing inventory through zoning, subdivision regulations, and annexation, to encourage good developments and discourage blight. It must be remembered that Surry County's biggest housing problems remain in built-up communities outside towns.

SURRY COUNTY



MAP 5

LEGEND:



PERCENT HOUSING UNITS SOUND AND
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING, 1960

Interrelationships of Income, Education, Housing, Occupation--
As Determiners of the Style of Life:

The measures of style of life used in this report are not isolated characteristics which can be discussed meaningfully apart from each other. It is quite likely that someone with a good education will be able to qualify for technical or professional employment in which income rewards are much greater than those for persons with less education. Also, someone with high income is both able and desirous of owning an expensive home of quality construction and in a prestigious area well-protected by good zoning. At the same time, a child reared in an environment of well-being by educated parents in close association with peers from similarly comfortable and intellectually stimulating circumstances, is more motivated to seek a higher educational attainment than is a child from an environment of material, social, and intellectual impoverishment. And so the associations are reinforced. The financial rewards are greatest in skills, businesses, or professions generally requiring high educational attainment, and these financial rewards are means to a better-quality style of life.

Maps 3, 4, and 5 presented summary measures of income, education, and housing for Surry County by town and township. If the categories for each are compared it is immediately obviously that they are almost identical, particularly on income and housing. The only significant exceptions are in Elkin and Mount Airy townships outside the towns; there the income and housing levels are above average, but adult educational levels are well below average. There most families have two or more income earners, adding up to good total family incomes and ability to afford good housing; on the other hand, most of this population is semi-skilled or unskilled and with low educational attainment, a typical profile of a 'good working class area.'

Special cross-tabulations of census data for Surry County, privately obtained through the U. S. Bureau of the Census, show the interrelationships of the style of life

measures in tables 8, 9, and 10. These relationships would be expected:

- The higher the household income, the higher the educational level of the household head and the more likely he is to be a white collar worker.
- The higher the household income, the greater the value of housing owned, and the better the condition of housing occupied.
- The higher the educational attainment of the head of household, the more likely he is to be a white collar worker, and the more valuable the housing he owns.

It is no surprise that the data bear out these relationships quite closely (note the lines enclosing higher-than-expected proportions).

Surry County has a large population which is uneducated, impoverished, and ill-housed. For the County as a whole, 17.6% of adults ages 25 and over are 'functional illiterates' with less than a fifth-grade education; 39.0% of all families had total incomes under \$3,000 each; and 49.7% of all housing units were 'substandard'--either dilapidated or lacking a full complement of plumbing facilities. Our national level of technological achievement is such that no one need want for the necessities of life, or even the luxuries. The primary responsibility is individual: one must achieve what he can for himself and his family, but one must also make provision for those in want, particularly to provide means for self-sufficiency. No community can afford the luxury of a population without education or skills. The style of life of the whole population, then, is a major planning concern, but it is also a concern for the community's moral fibre.

Table 8 -- EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION OF HEADS OF SURRY HOUSEHOLDS -- BY FAMILY INCOME, 1960

Percent Distribution Each Class	Class as % of Total	Total Income of Household (% add across)					Class Total
		Under \$3,000	\$3,000- \$4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
EDUCATION OF HEAD:							
Under 8 years	49.7%	53.4%	30.0%	10.9%	4.9%	0.9%	100.0%
8 - 11 years	23.0	35.9	32.5	17.6	9.7	4.3	100.0
12 - 15 years	23.3	19.9	25.3	27.0	14.4	13.4	100.0
16+ years	4.1	10.7	29.1	29.8	9.6	20.7	100.0
Total	100.0	39.8	29.5	16.9	8.4	5.4	100.0
OCCUPATION OF HEAD:							
Professional	4.8%	5.7%	28.1%	28.1%	17.3%	20.8%	100.0%
Mgrs., proprs.	7.2	16.9	9.7	23.0	20.9	29.5	100.0
Clerical	4.8	20.9	29.7	26.3	17.5	5.5	100.0
Sales	3.6	31.5	24.1	23.7	12.7	8.1	100.0
Crafts	13.9	14.5	44.6	24.9	12.8	3.1	100.0
Operatives	20.8	27.0	41.6	20.7	8.0	2.7	100.0
Farm	16.6	58.6	27.8	8.3	5.3	0.0	100.0
Private household	0.8	82.9	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other service	3.0	51.6	29.6	14.3	4.4	0.0	100.0
Laborers	3.9	73.7	18.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Not in labor force or not reported	20.4	67.4	18.3	9.5	1.3	3.5	100.0
Total	100.0	39.8	29.5	16.9	8.4	5.4	100.0

Source: Cross tabulations from U. S. Census data.

Table 9 -- VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED PROPERTY AND OF HOUSING CONDITION BY FAMILY INCOME, 1960,
FOR SURRY COUNTY

Percent Distribution Each Class	Class as % of Total	Total Income for Households (% add across)					Class Total
		Under \$3,000	\$3,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 9,999	\$10,000 and over	
VALUE OF PROPERTY:							
Under \$5,000	28.6%	58.5%	23.5%	11.7%	4.1%	2.2%	100.0%
\$5,000 - 7,400	22.5	28.6	43.4	20.0	5.3	2.7	100.0
\$7,500 - 9,900	16.5	16.6	48.4	24.0	11.0	0.0	100.0
\$10,000-12,400	11.3	16.8	16.5	37.1	24.3	5.3	100.0
\$12,500-14,900	6.2	4.7	38.6	37.3	14.9	4.4	100.0
\$15,000-17,400	5.7	16.3	16.3	20.6	31.4	15.4	100.0
\$17,500-19,900	1.9	0.0	0.0	33.3	32.5	34.2	100.0
\$20,000-24,900	3.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	48.6	41.1	100.0
\$25,000-34,900	2.7	0.0	21.7	21.7	0.0	56.6	100.0
\$35,000 or over	1.6	0.0	0.0	40.2	0.0	59.8	100.0
Total	100.0	29.3	30.3	21.3	11.7	7.4	100.0
CONDITION OF HOUSING:							
Sound	75.4%	33.6%	28.7%	20.5%	10.6%	6.6%	100.0%
Deteriorating	18.5	54.6	34.5	7.2	1.5	2.1	100.0
Dilapidated	6.1	72.2	23.4	2.2	2.2	0.0	100.0
Total	100.0	39.8	29.5	16.9	8.4	5.4	100.0

Source: Cross tabulations from U. S. Census data.

Table 10 -- OCCUPATION, CONDITION OF HOUSING, AND VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED PROPERTY IN SURRY COUNTY, BY EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, 1960

Percent Distribution Each Class	Class as % of Total	Education of Household Head (% add across)				Class Total
		Under 8 yrs.	8-11 years	12-15 years	16+ years	
OCCUPATION OF HEAD:						
Professional	4.8%	5.7%	9.0%	29.8%	55.6%	100.0%
Managers, proprs.	7.2	13.8	26.5	55.6	4.0	100.0
Clerical	4.8	16.8	11.5	69.1	2.6	100.0
Sales	3.6	35.9	15.4	44.8	3.9	100.0
Crafts	13.9	40.4	33.5	26.1	0.0	100.0
Operatives	20.8	50.9	30.9	17.6	0.7	100.0
Farm	16.6	66.1	20.5	12.6	0.8	100.0
Private household	0.8	76.6	0.0	23.4	0.0	100.0
Other service	3.0	56.8	38.3	4.9	0.0	100.0
Laborers	3.9	88.5	8.1	3.5	0.0	100.0
Not in labor force or not reported	20.4	65.6	17.6	14.0	2.8	100.0
Total	100.0	49.7	23.0	23.3	4.1	100.0
VALUE OWNER-OCCUPIED PROPERTY:						
Under \$5,000	28.6%	69.6%	23.0%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%
\$5,000 - 7,400	22.5	57.3	24.3	17.0	1.4	100.0
\$7,500 - 9,900	16.5	33.2	35.2	31.6	0.0	100.0
\$10,000-12,400	11.3	32.6	29.5	35.2	2.7	100.0
\$12,500-14,900	6.2	19.3	25.1	43.6	12.0	100.0
\$15,000-17,400	5.7	21.4	10.9	42.3	25.4	100.0
\$17,500-19,900	1.9	34.2	0.0	50.0	15.8	100.0
\$20,000-24,900	3.0	10.3	10.3	79.5	0.0	100.0
\$25,000-34,500	2.7	0.0	10.8	65.7	23.5	100.0
\$35,000 or over	1.6	0.0	0.0	60.8	39.2	100.0
Total	100.0	45.4	24.0	26.3	4.4	100.0

Source: Cross tabulations from U. S. Census data.

POPULATION TRENDS IN SURRY COUNTY

Since this planning report is primarily concerned with the relevance of past and present trends for the future, no historical account or tabular presentation of population data for past decades will be given here.

The population of Surry County has historically been predominantly rural with slow, steady increases resulting from natural increase over outmigration. Since 1950, a much heavier outmigration of young adults has reduced the potential gain from births, while deaths are already increasing for the normally aging population. Therefore, the future population of the County is expected to increase by only 4.3% by 1980 at present age-specific rates.

During the 1950-60 decade some 5,584 net outmigrants left Surry County, most of them young adults under age thirty. It has been suggested that most of the outmigration has been directly caused by a lack of economic opportunity, a lack of available jobs for men, as agricultural, furniture, and a range of services have decreased or failed to expand sufficiently to accommodate rural job seekers. In terms of the wide extent of residents with low incomes, low education and skill levels, and poor housing, the rural area may be overpopulated, calling for greater outmigration unless economic expansion is sufficient to accommodate more workers in the future.

Table 11 presents basic data for Surry County and for the towns of Elkin and Mount Airy for the 1950-60 decade. Although the County had a natural increase of 8,196 more births than deaths, outmigration of more than a tenth of the population left but a small net population gain. Outmigration rates were even heavier for Elkin and Mount Airy, leading to virtual population stability for the towns. Interestingly, the patterns of outmigration were different for the towns. Rates for young adults just reaching labor force or college ages were very high in Elkin, while older adults left Mount Airy

Table 11 -- ANALYSIS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN SURRY COUNTY, 1950-60, BY COMPONENTS

Component	Town of Elkin	Town of Mt. Airy	Rest of Surry	Surry Total
Beginning population, 1950	2,842	7,192	35,559	45,593
Natural increase, 1950-60	<u>614</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>6,402</u>	<u>8,196</u>
Expected population, 1960	3,456	8,372	41,961	53,789
Net migration, 1950-60	<u>-588</u>	<u>-1,317</u>	<u>-3,679</u>	<u>-5,584</u>
Actual population, 1960	2,868	7,055	38,282	48,205
Percent migration, 1950-60	-17.0%	-15.7%	-8.8%	-10.5%
Population change, 1950-60	+ 0.9	-1.9%	+7.7%	+ 5.7%

PERCENT NEW MIGRATION, SELECTED AGES:

1950 ages	5-9;	1960 ages	15-19	-19.9%	-10.2%	-14.9%	-14.6%
	10-14		20-24	-34.0	-12.1	-34.3	-31.7
	15-19		25-29	-6.0	-30.9	-29.4	-28.6
	20-24		30-34	-12.6	-26.5	- 9.5	-12.9
	25-29		35-39	-17.2	-21.5	- 8.9	-11.6
	30-34		40-44	-12.2	-17.2	- 0.3	- 4.4

Source: Census data; births and deaths from State Health Department.

at higher rates, suggesting some tendency toward a suburban outmigration pattern for Mount Airy, but not for Elkin. The suburban type of movement from Mount Airy appears to receive support from population gains in adjacent areas, such as Stewarts Creek and Long Hill townships, and possibly Dobson Township. Elkin and Pilot Mountain have affluent managerial and business people, but the fact that the dominant industries employing the surrounding population are tending to decline reduces employment and population expansion in the towns as well as the outlying areas.

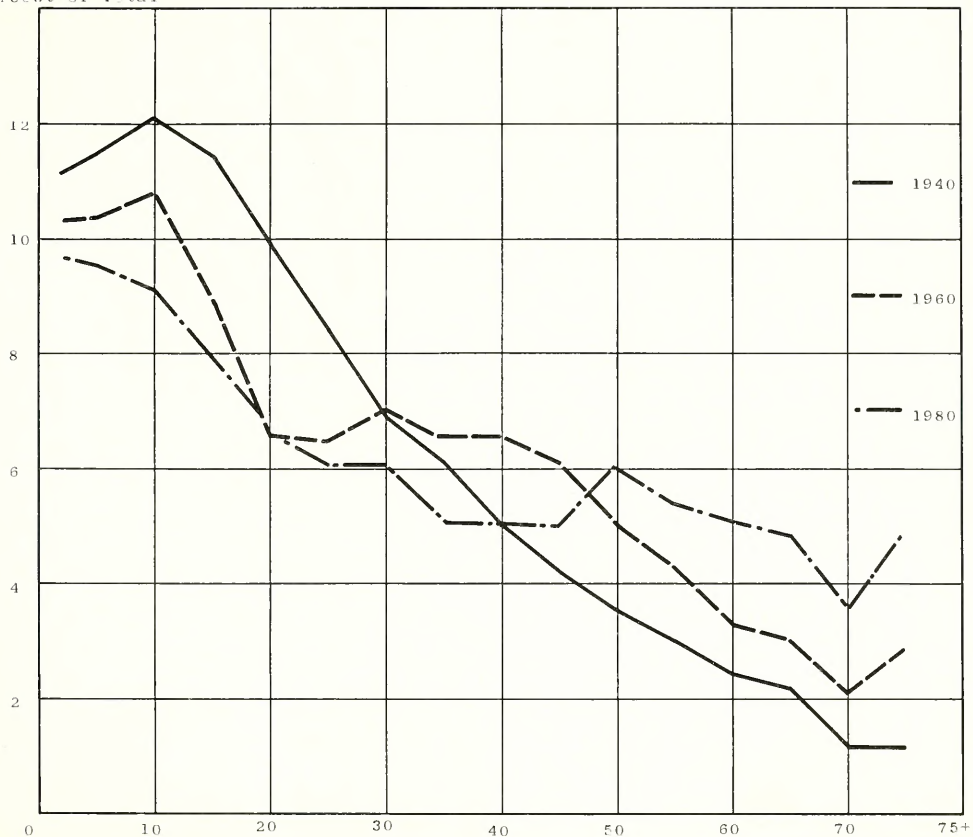
Population Projections:

Population projections were made through use of a computer program devised for analysis of changes in an area's age-race-sex composition during the past decade. Without going into detail, the basic assumption made is: the kinds of factors producing change in the last decade will exert a similar force in the same direction in the future. Improvement in mortality and continuation of the same birth and net migration rates for each age-race-sex cohort were involved. A major distinction must be made between a projection and a prediction: a projection is used in planning to show just where present trends are going and what their consequences may be if continued; on the basis of real experience and concrete facts a projection may be precise, just as in the case of the employment and industry projections on pages 17-18. A prediction, on the other hand, is a subjective statement which may be based on inference from facts or consideration of eventualities; it is a prophecy. Thus a projection tells the citizens of Surry County that without major change their population will barely increase in the future. A prediction might be that the progressive and hard-working citizenry will so change basic conditions that the future will be much brighter, but without a factual basis for this, it would be uninformative to make such a statement.

Appendix F gives detailed age projections for the County. The general pattern is better seen in Figure 3,

Figure 3 -- PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF SURRY COUNTY BY AGE GROUPS, 1940-60-80.

Percent of Total



showing that the projected 1980 population will be greater over age 45, less under that age. The data are summarized in Table 12 for readability. The coming decade to 1970 shows decreases in children under age 15 and among adults ages 30-44, but increases in young adults 15-29 (the 'baby boom') and over 45.

Map 6 and Appendix E give total population projections for townships, but not for towns. A projection is normally made only for a stable area which is a complete and identifiable unit, such as a nation, state, or county. Any town is apt to change drastically by annexation, and any small area can completely reverse itself. For instance, a new large factory in Pilot Mountain could produce a great increase but this could be related and fit into a larger county trend, not one for the town. And planning in any town involves the organic whole, ignoring town limits. The slight decrease for Elkin Township may quite possibly involve a slight gain by the Town through annexation, and the same could apply to the other towns. It is curious that although Elkin is the most affluent area with the highest living standard, a decrease is projected, but this is consistent with the employment trend projected by industry: the Town's services and new industry should thrive, but the huge employment in nongrowth industries would be expected to hold growth down to stability, as projected. It may be doubted that the projected gains in rural mountain townships will actually occur, but the direction of past population trends shows such a gain.

The important thing is not what sort of quantitative future that Surry will have, but what quality of people and of their style of life which Surry will have. Growth of industries, of jobs, of population--may be good, but higher per capita incomes, higher education, better housing and private and public facilities--are even more desirable goals for the future.

Table 12 -- SUMMARY OF SURRY COUNTY POPULATION, 1940-80, BY BROAD AGE GROUPS AND TOTALS BY RACE

Age Group	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
0-14	14,381	14,977	15,184	14,280	14,235
15-29	12,326	11,833	10,384	10,826	10,247
30-44	7,494	9,136	9,816	8,681	8,320
45-59	4,560	5,716	7,427	8,641	8,246
60+	<u>3,022</u>	<u>3,931</u>	<u>5,394</u>	<u>7,165</u>	<u>9,247</u>
TOTAL	<u>41,783</u>	<u>45,593</u>	<u>48,205</u>	<u>49,593</u>	<u>50,295</u>
--All whites	39,252	42,985	45,398	46,599	47,111
--All nonwhites	2,531	2,608	2,807	2,994	3,184
% nonwhite	6.1%	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%

Age Group	<u>Percent Change by Age Group</u>				
	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1960-80
0-14	4.1%	1.4%	-6.0%	-0.3%	-6.3%
15-29	-4.0	-12.2	4.3	-5.4	-1.3
30-44	21.9	7.4	-11.6	-4.2	-15.3
45-49	25.4	29.9	16.3	-4.6	11.0
60+	<u>30.1</u>	<u>37.2</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>71.4</u>
TOTAL	<u>9.1%</u>	<u>5.7%</u>	<u>2.9%</u>	<u>1.4%</u>	<u>4.3%</u>
--All whites	9.5	5.6	2.6	1.1	3.8
--All nonwhites	3.0	7.6	6.7	6.3	13.4

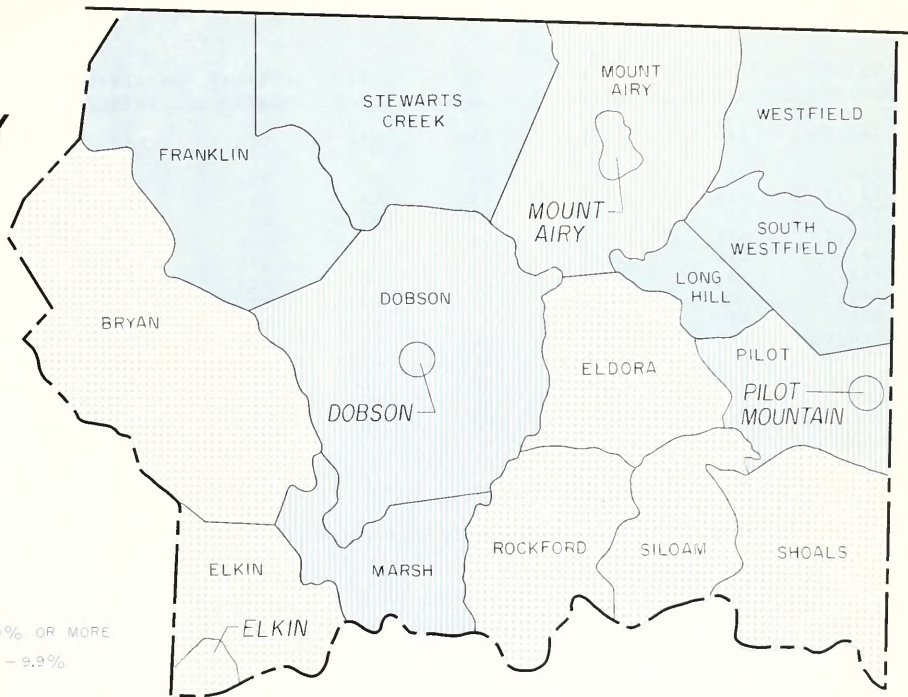
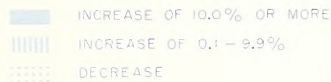
Source: U. S. Census data for 1940-60. See Appendix F for projections source.

SURRY COUNTY



MAP 6

LEGEND:



**PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE
1960 - 1980**

APPENDIX A -- 1960 EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, FOR SURRY TOWNSHIPS
 (* indicates fewer than 10 employees)

	Agriculture	Furniture Lumber	Textiles Apparel	Machin- ery	Other Mfg.	Business and Professional**	Other Industry	Total Employment
SURRY COUNTY TOTAL	4,087	983	4,970	462	887	4,295	3,617	19,301
Bryan	209	15	112	*	12	77	57	486
Dobson	746	16	246	40	87	264	312	1,711
Eldora	324	20	99	16	68	76	58	661
Elkin TOWN	*	29	490	10	32	388	263	1,221
Rest of Elkin Twp.	124	19	348	*	28	213	213	949
Franklin	121	124	127	24	12	108	61	577
Long Hill	94	*	51	12	16	23	37	241
Marsh	207	16	86	0	*	47	35	398
Mt. Airy TOWN	335	204	897	93	166	1,037	641	3,073
Rest of Mt. Airy Twp.	347	382	1,790	176	275	1,398	1,319	5,687
Pilot Twp.	198	28	192	19	33	321	275	1,066
Rockford	278	*	58	*	49	47	37	482
Shoals	204	13	59	0	31	31	57	395
Siloam	162	*	12	*	*	27	33	250
S. Westfield	413	15	78	*	0	63	80	657
Stewarts Creek	247	61	219	31	47	107	73	785
Westfield	369	24	106	*	20	68	66	662

Source: Unpublished U. S. Census data.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate included in other industry.

Appendix B -- Methodological Note

The method of employment change analysis requires some explanation. In this case, competitive change was obtained by multiplying the 1950 local employment in an industry by the national rate of growth for the decade, by sex, and the result was compared with the actual 1960 employment for the industry.

For example, in 1950 there were 1,310 Surry males and 2,015 females employed in textiles; if the local industry had declined by 23.6% in jobs for males and 20.5% for females, as the national industry did, there would have been 1,001 resident male and 1,602 female workers by 1960; however, the actual 1960 totals were 1,616 males and 2,825 females, or 'competitive gains' of jobs for 615 males and 1,223 females. The gains are not fictional, for competition in the industry is real and it is national. What happens in a Surry industry is largely determined by the condition of the national market, government policy, and the general economy, and not in a vacuum by a local manager or owner.

Nationally, employment for males expanded by 6.9% in the past decade, 15.5% if agriculture is excluded. To the extent that an industry grew at a faster rate it promoted relative growth. Thus, if textiles in Surry had grown at the national average rate for all industry there would have been 1,513 men and 2,755 women employed by 1960, 103 fewer men and 70 fewer women than the actual figures. Since Surry is credited above with competitive gains of jobs for 615 men and 1,223 women and 'net gains' of only 103 and 70, then what explains the -512 and -1,153 required to balance the net and competitive gains? Obviously, this component of industry change is a function of the growth rate for the national industry relative to the size of the industry in Surry at the beginning of the period. We have said that the textile industry declined in employment from 1950 and 1960 and that the Surry industry employed 1,310 men and 2,015 women in 1950. The deficits of -512 and -1,153, then, are proportional differences between the national industry's actual growth (decline, in this case) and the overall national growth. In order for the County to maintain a net gain in the future in textiles, it would have to secure a larger and larger share of a shrinking industry (in employment). Therefore, the seemingly conservative analysis here, although not based on local conditions, does have a common-sense rationale.

APPENDIX B -- ANALYSIS OF SURRY COUNTY EMPLOYMENT, 1950-60. INDUSTRY RELATIVE TO THE U.S.

	<u>Change Due to Local Competition</u>			<u>Change Due to Industry Growth</u>		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
All Manufacturing	<u>1002</u>	<u>1672</u>	<u>2674</u>	<u>-847</u>	<u>-1206</u>	<u>-2053</u>
--Furniture	-95	-10	-105	-318	-6	-324
--Machinery	272	137	409	9	1	10
--Other Durables	92	-20	72	14	0	14
--Foods	130	30	160	4	-1	3
--Textiles	615	1223	1838	-512	-1153	-1665
--Apparel	-148	251	103	-48	-40	-88
--Other Nondurables	136	61	197	4	-7	-3
Mining	151	0	151	-84	0	-84
Construction	270	0	270	-54	0	-54
Transp-Commun-Util.	-18	-13	-31	-68	-12	-80
Commerce	302	190	492	-104	-23	-127
Personal services	1	130	131	-77	-74	-151
Professional services	-72	-154	-226	106	136	242
All Others	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>-30</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>-6</u>
Total Nonagricultural	1636	1825	3461	-1158	-1155	-2313

NET GAIN RELATIVE TO THE U.S.

-- Males	478
-- Females	<u>670</u>
-- Total	1148

Source: Computations based on U. S. Census data. Table used in Mount Airy Population and Economy Report, 1962.

--For explanation of computations, see the following page.

APPENDIX C -- INCOME DATA FOR SURRY COUNTY BY TOWNSHIP, 1959

Township	Per Capita Income	Family Income		Percent Distribution of Families by Income		
		Mean	Median	Under	\$3,000-	\$8,000
				\$3,000	7,999	and over
SURRY COUNTY TOTAL	\$1,197	\$4,466	\$3,717	39.0%	51.5%	9.5%
Bryan	904	3,379	2,858	52.6	45.5	1.8
Dobson	922	3,613	3,325	44.2	51.7	4.1
Eldora	714	3,017	2,455	60.2	36.9	2.9
Elkin TOWN	2,455	7,805	5,940	12.1	57.8	30.1
Rest of Elkin Twp.	1,188	4,504	3,968	39.8	45.4	14.7
Franklin	850	3,188	2,694	56.0	39.1	4.9
Long Hill	913	3,520	3,690	40.3	57.0	2.7
Marsh	826	3,289	2,371	57.5	38.4	4.1
Mt. Airy TOWN	1,773	5,871	4,504	27.6	56.5	16.0
Rest of Mt. Airy Twp.	1,075	4,201	3,844	34.7	59.4	5.9
Pilot Twp.	1,357	5,040	3,683	40.3	42.9	16.8
Rockford	826	3,555	2,814	54.0	39.9	6.1
Shoals	858	3,585	2,750	52.0	39.9	8.1
Siloam	724	2,913	2,625	57.1	42.9	--
S. Westfield	864	3,347	2,662	56.5	39.0	4.5
Stewarts Creek	892	3,575	3,233	46.3	48.7	5.0
Westfield	964	3,959	3,094	48.6	43.7	7.7

Source: Unpublished U. S. Census data.

APPENDIX D -- 1960 EDUCATION AND HOUSING DATA FOR TOWNSHIPS IN SURRY COUNTY

Township	<u>Educational Attainment of Adults Ages 25+</u>			<u>Housing</u>
	Median Years	Percent Under 5 Years	Percent 12+ Years	Percent Substandard
SURRY COUNTY TOTAL	8.1	17.6%	25.6%	49.7%
Bryan	7.6	20.9	24.5	67.8
Dobson	7.6	20.8	21.3	60.0
Eldora	6.6	29.2	15.4	68.7
Elkin TOWN	12.3	5.4	58.5	12.8
Rest of Elkin Twp.	7.6	14.6	16.9	49.6
Franklin	6.9	27.0	17.1	72.9
Long Hill	7.2	8.1	14.7	53.3
Marsh	7.0	22.7	14.5	72.7
Mt. Airy TOWN	9.4	13.7	36.7	26.6
Rest of Mt. Airy Twp.	7.5	19.7	18.5	51.4
Pilot Twp.	9.0	11.6	30.7	48.0
Rockford	7.7	16.8	23.2	70.4
Shoals	7.6	20.7	18.9	78.9
Siloam	7.3	22.9	20.9	74.6
S. Westfield	7.9	22.6	28.2	68.2
Stewarts Creek	7.3	20.6	17.5	63.1
Westfield	9.4	13.5	27.9	68.5

Source: Unpublished U. S. Census data.

APPENDIX E -- POPULATION PROJECTIONS OF TOWNSHIPS IN SURRY COUNTY, 1950-80

Township	1950	1960	1970	1980	Percent Change 1960-1980
<hr/>					
SURRY COUNTY:	45,593	48,205	49,593	50,295	+ 4.3%
Bryan	1,841	1,598	1,364	1,145	-28.3
Dobson	4,093	4,559	4,801	4,998	+ 9.6
Eldora	1,629	1,617	1,586	1,527	- 5.6
Elkin (incl. Town)	5,181	5,160	5,056	4,865	- 5.7
Franklin	1,329	1,654	1,829	2,056	+24.3
Long Hill	505	662	693	725	+ 9.5
Marsh	1,072	1,157	1,189	1,223	+ 5.7
Mt. Airy (incl. Town)	19,383	20,704	21,759	22,448	+ 8.4
Pilot	2,590	2,601	2,618	2,606	+ 0.2
Rockford	1,244	1,141	1,029	912	-20.1
Shoals	1,170	1,093	1,004	907	-17.0
Siloam	832	731	633	537	-26.5
Stewarts Creek	1,871	2,483	2,750	2,920	+17.6
Westfield and S. Westfield	2,853	3,085	3,282	3,426	+11.1

Source: 1950 and 1960 from U.S. Census. 1970 and 1980 from computer projections, Appendix F.

APPENDIX F --- POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE FOR SURRY COUNTY, 1940-60,
WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1980

Census Data			Age Group	Projections	
1940	1950	1960		1970	1980
41,783	45,593	48,205	TOTAL	49,593	50,295
4,546	5,511	4,985	0-4	4,941	4,868
4,795	4,890	5,027	5-9	4,661	4,730
5,040	4,576	5,172	10-14	4,678	4,637
4,761	4,314	4,178	15-19	4,295	3,985
4,054	3,881	3,124	20-24	3,548	3,202
3,511	3,638	3,082	25-29	2,983	3,060
2,865	3,366	3,382	30-34	2,721	3,084
2,550	3,167	3,216	35-39	2,727	2,635
2,079	2,603	3,218	40-44	3,233	2,601
1,824	2,274	2,930	45-49	2,974	2,523
1,473	1,849	2,415	50-54	2,985	2,999
1,263	1,593	2,082	55-59	2,682	2,724
999	1,160	1,601	60-64	2,086	2,581
921	1,133	1,429	65-66	1,866	2,404
550	762	1,007	70-74	1,399	1,821
552	876	1,357	75+	1,814	2,441

Source: 1940, 1950, and 1960 U. S. Census data. Projections for 1970 and 1980 from IBM 650 computer program originated by Josef Perry, Division of Community Planning, and Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, North Carolina State College. All above data are summarized from more detailed race-sex breakdowns.

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